

separately, all fall within the known range of Dorvilleidae as described by Jumars (1974) and herein.

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### Additions to the Cerambycidae of the Revilla Gigedo Islands (Coleoptera)

Four species of Cerambycidae have been previously reported from the Revilla Gigedo Islands (Linsley and Chemsak, 1966). Although this oceanic island group consists of four islands, Cerambycidae are known to occur on only two: *Stenodontes dasytomus socorrensis* Linsley and Chemsak and *Acanthoderes socorrensis* Linsley on Socorro Island and *Nesodes insularis* Linsley and *Acanthoderes peritapnoides* Linsley on Clarion Island.

This report is based upon material collected by C. Hogue and A. Evans on Socorro Island during the Steele Expedition of 1977. The specimens of Cerambycidae were made available for study by C. Hogue through the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Types will be deposited at that institution.

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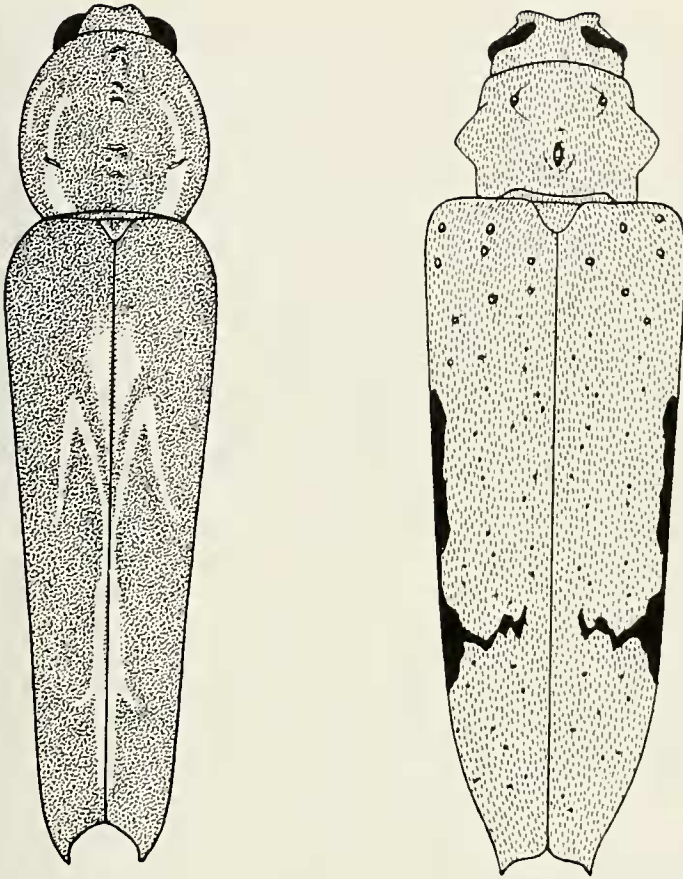


Fig. 1. Left. *Neoclytus steelei* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂.

Fig. 2. Right. *Oreodera glauca pacifica* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂.

*Stenodontes dasytomus socorrensis* Linsley and Chemsak

One male and one female were taken under bark of dead *Ficus* on 6 June. There is a good probability that this plant is the host of this subspecies.

*Neoclytus steelei*, new species

(Fig. 1)

*Male*.—Form moderate sized, tapering posteriorly; integument reddish brown, pubescence fine, appressed. Head densely, shallowly punctate, sparsely pubescent, eye emarginations with a dense patch of pale yellow pubescence; antennae slender, extending over basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  of elytra, basal segments sparsely pubescent, segments from fourth finely, densely pubescent, segments two to five fringed beneath. Pronotum as long as broad, sides rounded; disk with a longitudinal row of transverse carinae, each side behind middle with a single carina; punctures dense, subopaque appearing; pubescence fine, dense, appressed, sides of middle with longitudinal lines of yellowish appressed pubescence which extend to base

and across to coxal cavities, sides with a yellow patch of pubescence often extending toward apex; prosternum shining, transversely rugulose, pubescence sparse, appressed, with numerous long, erect, pale hairs interspersed; meso- and metasternum with condensed patches of yellowish pubescence at posterior margins of episternum. Elytra more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as basal width, sides tapering posteriorly; punctures fine, dense, shallow; pubescence fine, appressed, lying transversely behind middle, condensed yellowish patches consisting of a narrow M shaped median band extending back along suture to about apical  $\frac{1}{6}$  where it expands slightly and forms a vague, narrow, curved band which does not extend to margins, basal  $\frac{1}{2}$  with a sutural, elongate diamond shaped patch extending back very near to median band; apices obliquely truncate, angles dentate, outer more prominently. Legs robust, middle and hind pairs elongate; middle and hind femora bispinose at apices, spines short; hind tibiae arcuate. Abdomen sparsely pubescent; last sternite shallowly emarginate at apex. Length, 10–14 mm.

*Female*.—Form less tapering. Antennae extending to basal  $\frac{1}{4}$  of elytra, segments from fifth slightly enlarged. Pronotum with an irregular row of small carinae each side of median row. Legs shorter. Abdomen with last sternite narrowly rounded. Length, 11–15 mm.

Holotype male, allotype and 10 paratypes (6 males, 4 females) from Socorro Island, 6 June 1977.

The pubescent pattern of this species is unlike that of any other *Neoclytus* known to us. The median band of the elytra occasionally extends forward laterally to form a "W." Even rubbed specimens may be distinguished by the pattern of carinae on the pronotum and broadly spinose to dentate apices of the middle and hind femora and elytra.

#### *Neoptychodes trilineatus* (Linnaeus)

This widespread species has not previously been recorded from these islands. Forty-five males and 28 females were taken on 6 and 8 June, on branches and trunks of *Ficus*, many *en copula*.

These individuals are similar to mainland forms except that the white sutural band of the elytra occupies only about the basal one fourth. *Ficus* is a common host elsewhere and these collections indicate that it is at least one of the hosts on Socorro Island.

#### *Oreodera glauca pacifica*, new subspecies (Fig. 2)

Form moderately large; integument reddish brown; pubescence dense, appressed, grayish to dark brown. Antennae uniformly pale reddish brown, very finely grayish pubescent. Elytra with 2–3 small, elevated calluses on each side at base; surface finely, sparsely punctate, nonasperate; lateral brownish patches small, mostly pale brownish, transverse band at apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  slightly arcuate up to suture. Legs with tibiae vaguely infuscated at apices, tarsi except claws reddish brown. Length, 17–24 mm.

Holotype male, allotype and 14 paratypes (8 males, 5 females) from Socorro Island, 6–8 June 1977.

This population differs at once from all mainland material examined by us in

the absence of large, glabrous asperites down the elytra. Additionally, the antennae are not black annulate, the tibiae and tarsi only vaguely infuscated and the overall pubescence appears less thick, creating a somewhat shining aspect.

*Acanthoderes socorrensis* Linsley

This species, originally described from Socorro Island, is represented by 7 males and 1 female collected on 6–8 June 1977.

The host plant is *Hippomane mancinella*.

*Trichastylopsis hoguei*, new species

*Female*.—Form small to moderate sized; integument light to dark reddish brown; pubescence dense, appressed, mottled pale brownish, gray and black, long, pale, erect hairs numerous. Head with front shallowly convex, subquadrate, deeply impressed between antennal tubercles, densely gray-brown pubescent; antennal tubercles elevated, divergent; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, separated above by about diameter of antennal scape; mouthparts, genae and vertex with a few long, erect hairs; antennae a little longer than body, basal segments mottled with dark brown, segments with numerous long erect hairs beneath to ninth, scape with a few erect hairs dorsally, third segment subequal to scape, fourth shorter than third; vertex with a black spot at middle behind eyes. Pronotum broader than long, sides tuberculate behind middle; base broadly impressed, apex narrowly, not deeply impressed; disk with two rounded tubercles on each side of middle just behind apical margin; punctures rather uniform, fine; pubescence grayish with pale brown spots at sides and over lateral tubercles, basal margin with a black median patch and a small dark patch on each side, sides near base with several long, erect hairs; prosternum very narrow, excavated, sparsely pubescent, intercoxal process medially impressed; meso- and metasternum finely, densely pubescent, pubescence much coarser at sides. Scutellum broader than long, broadly rounded at apex. Elytra slightly more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  tapering, broader than pronotum; disk with two rather prominent black tufts of pubescence near base, small seta bearing tufts linearly arranged down suture and along three discal costae; pubescence appressed, mottled grayish and pale brownish, costae pale brownish, two black tufts present at apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  and small black spots sparsely interspersed, especially along suture, long, pale erect hairs numerous; basal punctures coarse at middle, becoming finer toward apex; apices rounded. Legs robust, femora clavate; pubescence dense, gray brown, long flying hairs numerous. Abdomen moderately densely pubescent; last sternite rounded at apex. Length, 7–9 mm.

*Male*.—Form similar. Antennae extending about two segments beyond body. Abdomen with last sternite narrow at apex, truncate. Length, 8 mm.

Holotype female and two paratypes (1 male, 1 female) from Socorro Island, 6 June 1977.

The pronotum often appears to have two dark longitudinal vittae on the disk and the black spots at the apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the elytra give an impression of short, oblique vittae to the naked eye.

This species is closely related to *T. albidus* (LeConte) but differs by the shorter, more convex form, rounded apices of the elytra and different pubescent pattern.

*T. albidus* has the apical one third of the elytra dark and dark lateral spots behind the humeri. Two of the available specimens of *hoguei* are badly rubbed, making it impossible to ascertain any variation in the pubescent pattern.

We dedicated this species to C. L. Hogue for kindly providing the material for study.

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### First Report of Brooding in *Syllides japonica* Imajima (Syllidae: Polychaeta)

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We have recently had the opportunity to examine reproductive specimens of *Syllides japonica* Imajima (Eusyllinae). In this paper additions are made to the description of sexually mature individuals and the exogonine like brooding is described.

Specimens of *Syllides japonica* were obtained within the root masses of the marine angiosperm *Phyllospadix*. *Phyllospadix* roots were taken from the lower intertidal near the Slip Point Coast Guard Station at Clallam Bay Washington, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and sorted in the laboratory. The syllids were identified using Banse and Hobson (1974), and were checked against the descriptions of Imajima (1966) and Banse (1971).

Several specimens of *Syllides japonica* were collected, including a mature male, two mature unspawned females, and a female which was brooding embryos. All mature animals were approximately 5 mm long, consisting of 45 or 46 setigers. Although none of the animals was swimming, these epigamous individuals had bundles of long capillary setae on all segments from setiger 10. Banse (1971) described a mature pelagic specimen from Cape Cod which had long capillary setae beginning on setiger 10. No capillary setae were present on the brooding animal; they were probably lost after spawning. Unspawned animals had coelomic gametes present from setiger 11 and in all subsequent segments except the last two. The eggs were white, yolky and about 130  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter.

The brooding female was an anterior fragment consisting of 23 setigers (Fig. 1A). Beginning with setiger 11, each segment had 4 embryos attached in a row across the ventral surface. One embryo of each pair was attached to the body near the base of the parapodium while the other was attached to the body approximately half way between the first and the ventral midline (Fig. 1B). Each